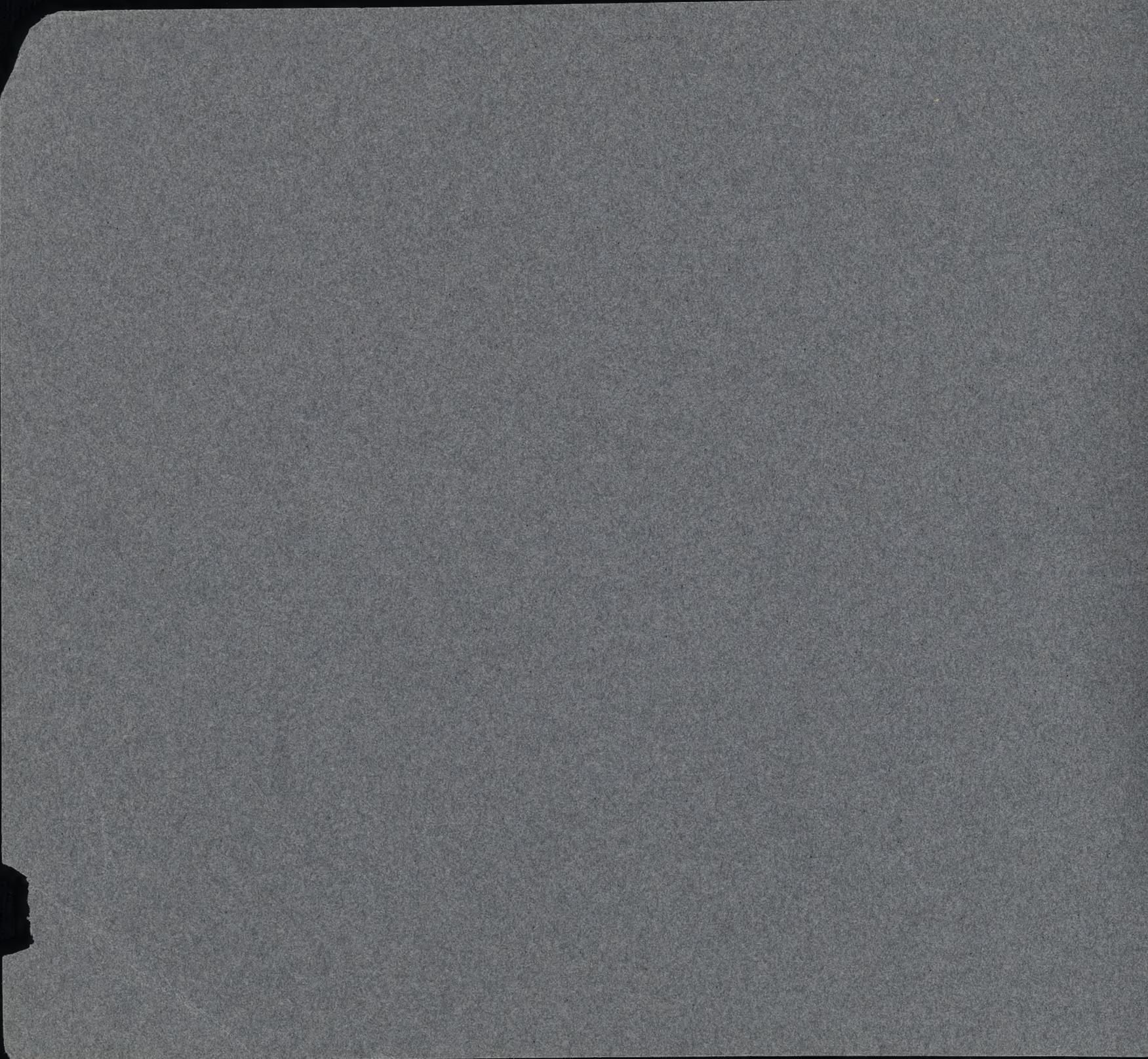


MEMORIES OF
SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND
SEVENTY-FIVE



Illustrated with Original Photographs
of Scenes in
Boston, Lexington and Concord.



The Old North Church, Boston.

ON Salem Street, opposite Hull Street, a few minutes' walk from Hanover Street, stands the North Church (or Christ Church.) It was built in 1723. The Bible and Communion silverware were given by George II. in 1733, and are in use to-day. From the steeple of this church were shown, on the night of April 18, 1775, the signal lights of Paul Revere by Robert Newman, the sexton, to notify those who were in waiting on the Charlestown shore as to the way the British troops would go — by land or sea. That evening Newman sat in his house assuming an unconcerned air to avert the suspicion of the British officers who were quartered near by. He succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers, took the church keys, and with two lanterns in hand went out, met his friend Capt. Thomas Barnard, who was watching the movements of the regulars, heard the news he brought, went into the church and hung out the lanterns which were seen by Paul Revere, who then started on his ride to Lexington to arouse the people and spread the news that the British



troops were coming. After Newman had performed his task he came down, passed through the church, jumped out the back window, went round through Unity and Bennet Streets to his house. The British found him in bed. He was arrested and put in jail. But he had taken such precaution that nothing could be proved, and he was released. On the 17th of October, 1878, a tablet to commemorate the event, with the following inscription, was placed on the tower of the church.

THE SIGNAL LANTERNS OF
PAUL REVERE

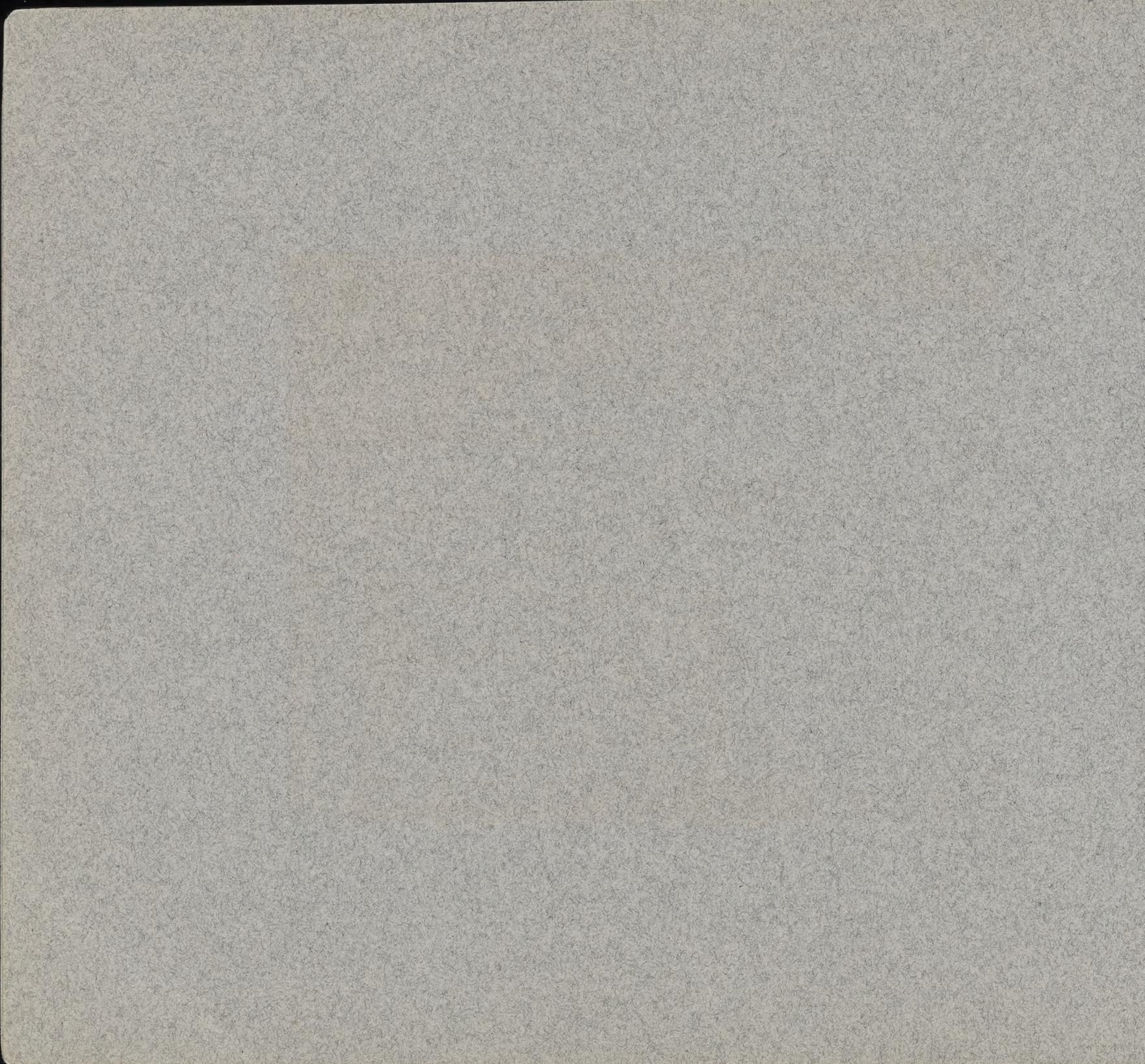
displayed in the steeple of this church

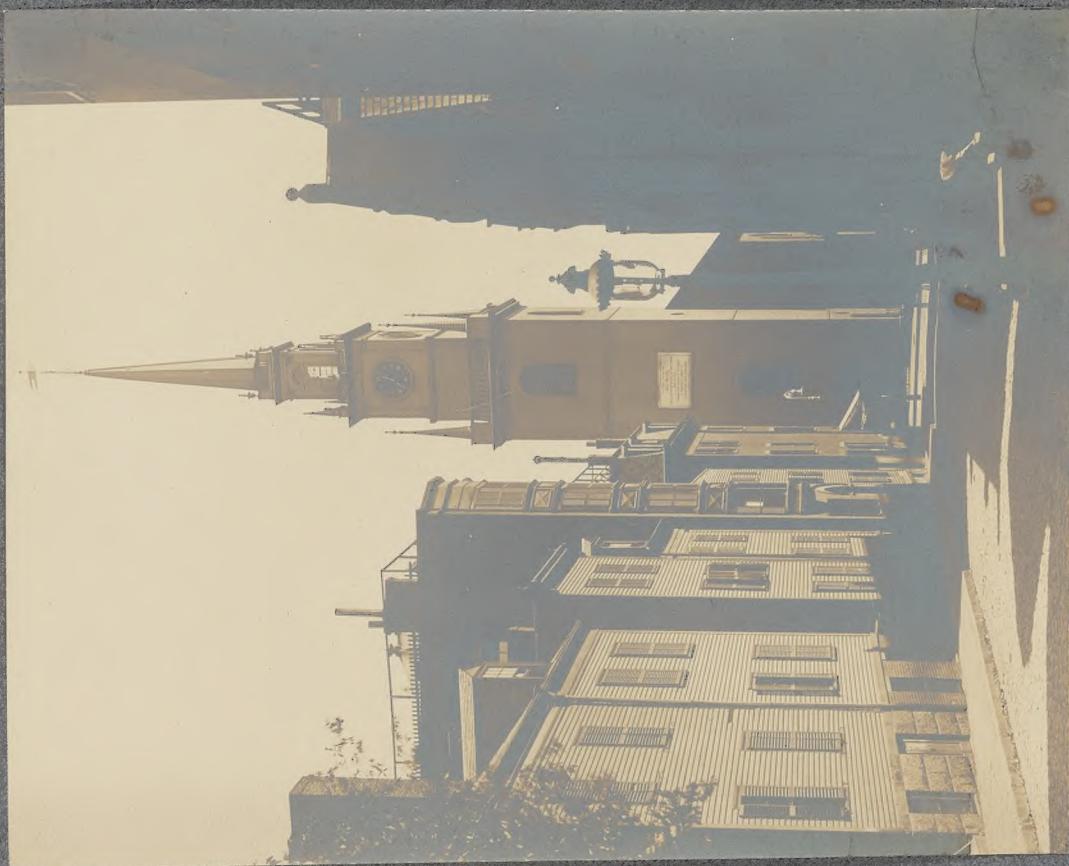
APRIL 18, 1775,

warned the country of the march

of the British troops to

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.











Tablet on Lexington Common.

WHEN Major Pitcairn, with the advance guard of the British troops, arrived at Lexington, he found seventy determined men, under command of Capt. John Parker, on the green to oppose him. Major Pitcairn rode forward and shouted "Disperse, you rebels — Down with your arms and disperse!" Capt. Parker said to his men: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here," and refused to obey Major Pitcairn's demands, who ordered his men to fire. The order was obeyed, and the War for Independence was begun. Eight men were killed, several wounded, and the balance dispersed.

The house in the left rear is the Harrington House. John Harrington was wounded in the fight, and crawling to his house, died at his wife's feet.





LINE OF THE MINUTE MEN

STAND YOUR GROUND
DON'T FIRE UNLESS FIRED UPON
BUT IF THEY MEAN TO HAVE A WAR
LET IT BEGUN HERE

CAPTAIN PARKER

SYNTHETIC POLY(URIDYLIC ACID)

SYNTHETIC POLY(UUCG)

SYNTHETIC POLY(UUCG)

SYNTHETIC POLY(UUCG)

SYNTHETIC POLY(UUCG)

SYNTHETIC POLY(UUCG)

The Clark House, Lexington.

SAMUEL ADAMS and John Hancock were regarded as arch-rebels by Gen. Gage, and he resolved to capture them and send them to England to be tried for treason. Part of his scheme in sending the troops to Lexington and Concord was the seizure of these patriots, who were members of the Provincial Congress, and had remained in Lexington on being informed of Gage's intention to arrest them on their return to Boston. They were stopping at the house of Rev. Jonas Clark. At a little past midnight Paul Revere rode up to Clark's house, aroused Adams and Hancock, and in a few hurried words told them that the British were coming. The whole household was astir, and the two patriots awaited the coming of the enemy. When they approached they were persuaded to retire to a more secure abode. When Adams from a hill near Clark's house saw the beginning of the fight at Lexington, he exclaimed, "What a glorious morning for America is this!"

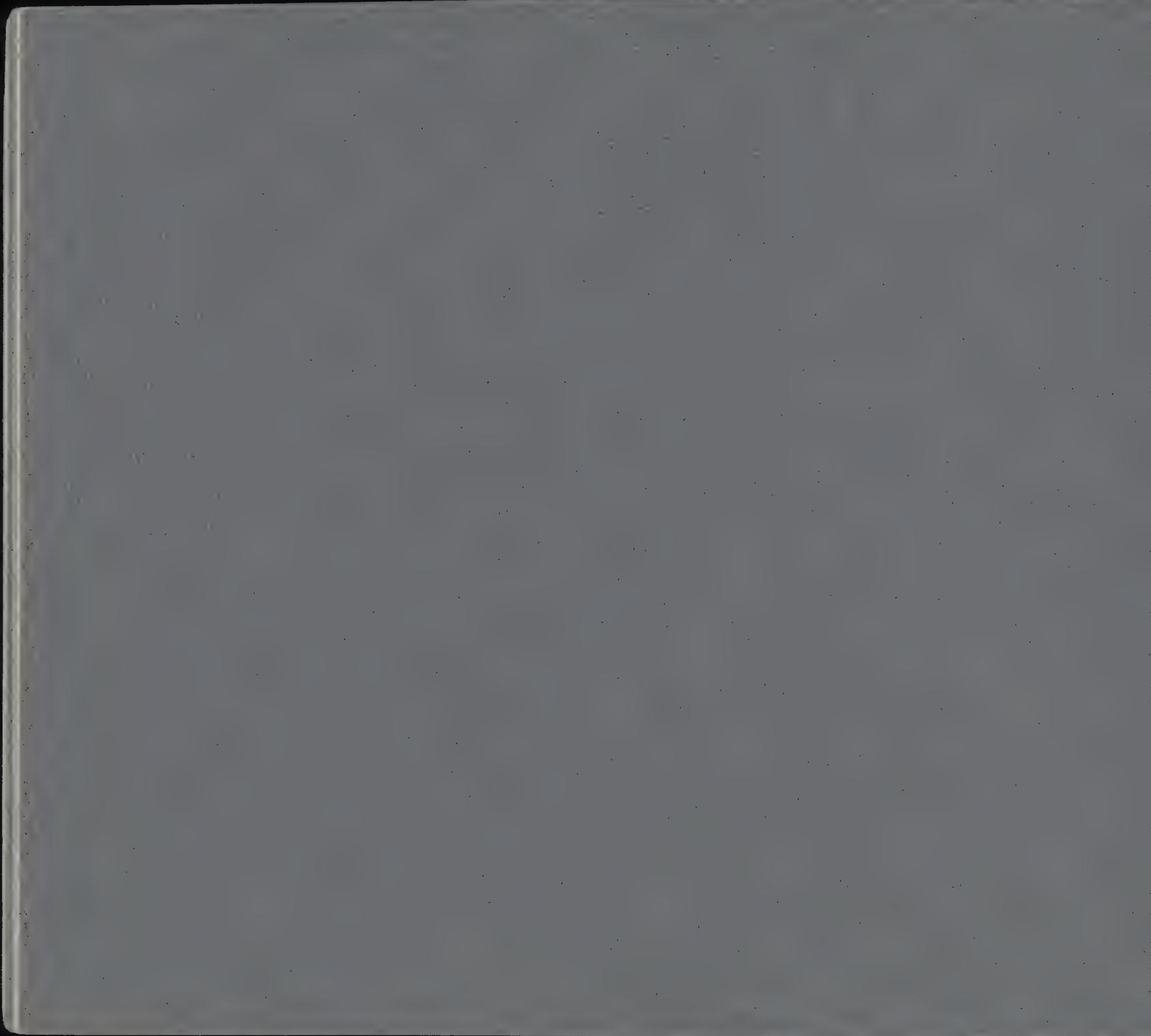
Adams and Hancock, when aroused by Paul Revere, were sleeping in the lower room on the further side of the front door. The house is about five minutes' walk from the Common, and is now in charge of the Lexington Historical Society, and contains historic relics. It is open to the public week days.











Monument on Lexington Common.

ERECTED in the year 1799 to the memory of the Americans killed April 19, 1775. It was built under the patronage and at the expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Minute Man, Lexington Common.

Was erected from funds left by Francis B. Hayes the younger, who left \$10,000 for a fountain, but it was thought best to make something that would be a thing of beauty as well as utility, and H. H. Kitson was employed to design a figure supposed to represent Capt. Parker, who commanded the minute men at the battle of Lexington. It was dedicated April 19, 1900.

1980.10.26

1980.10.26

1980.10.26

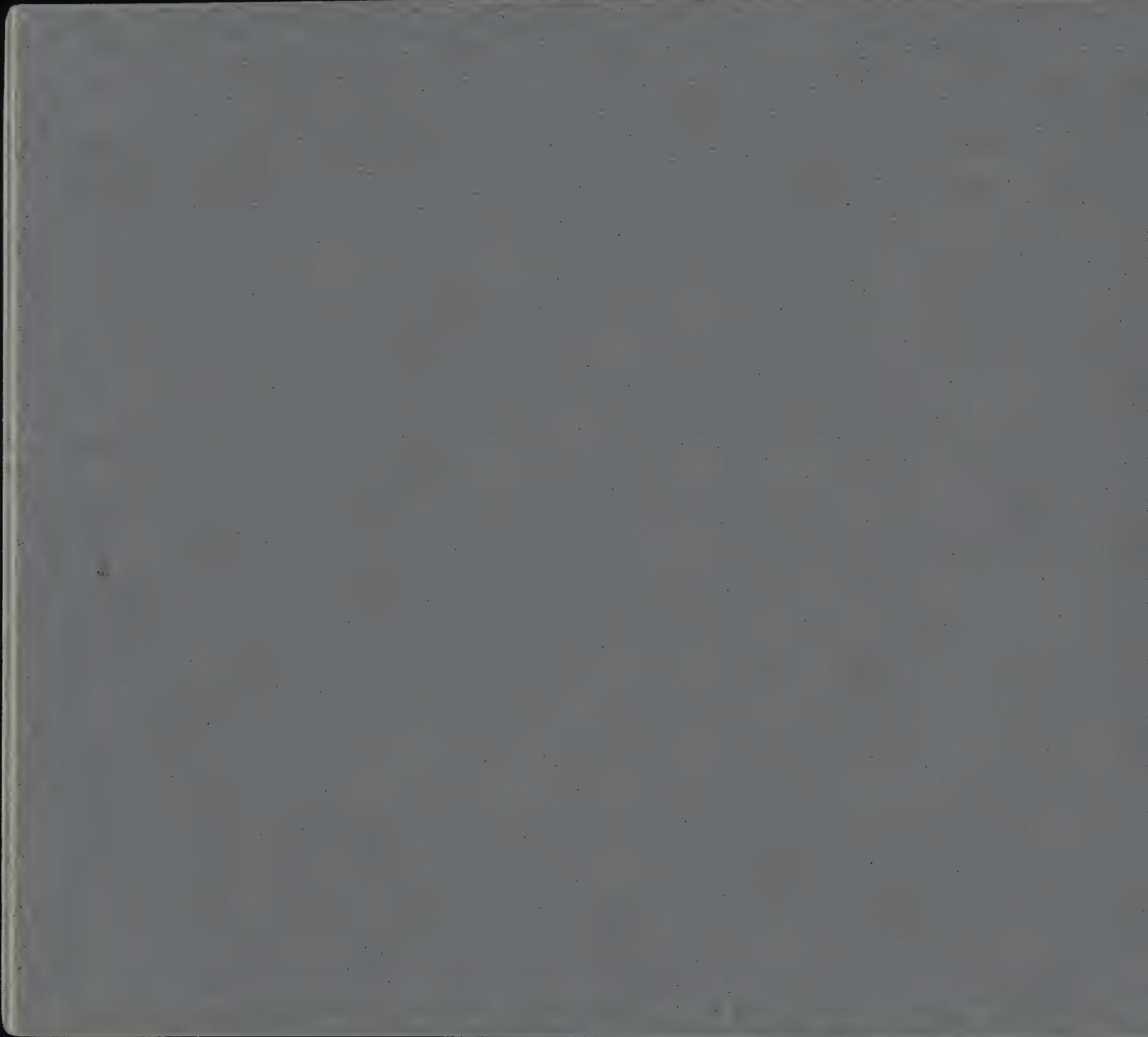
1980.10.26

1980.10.26

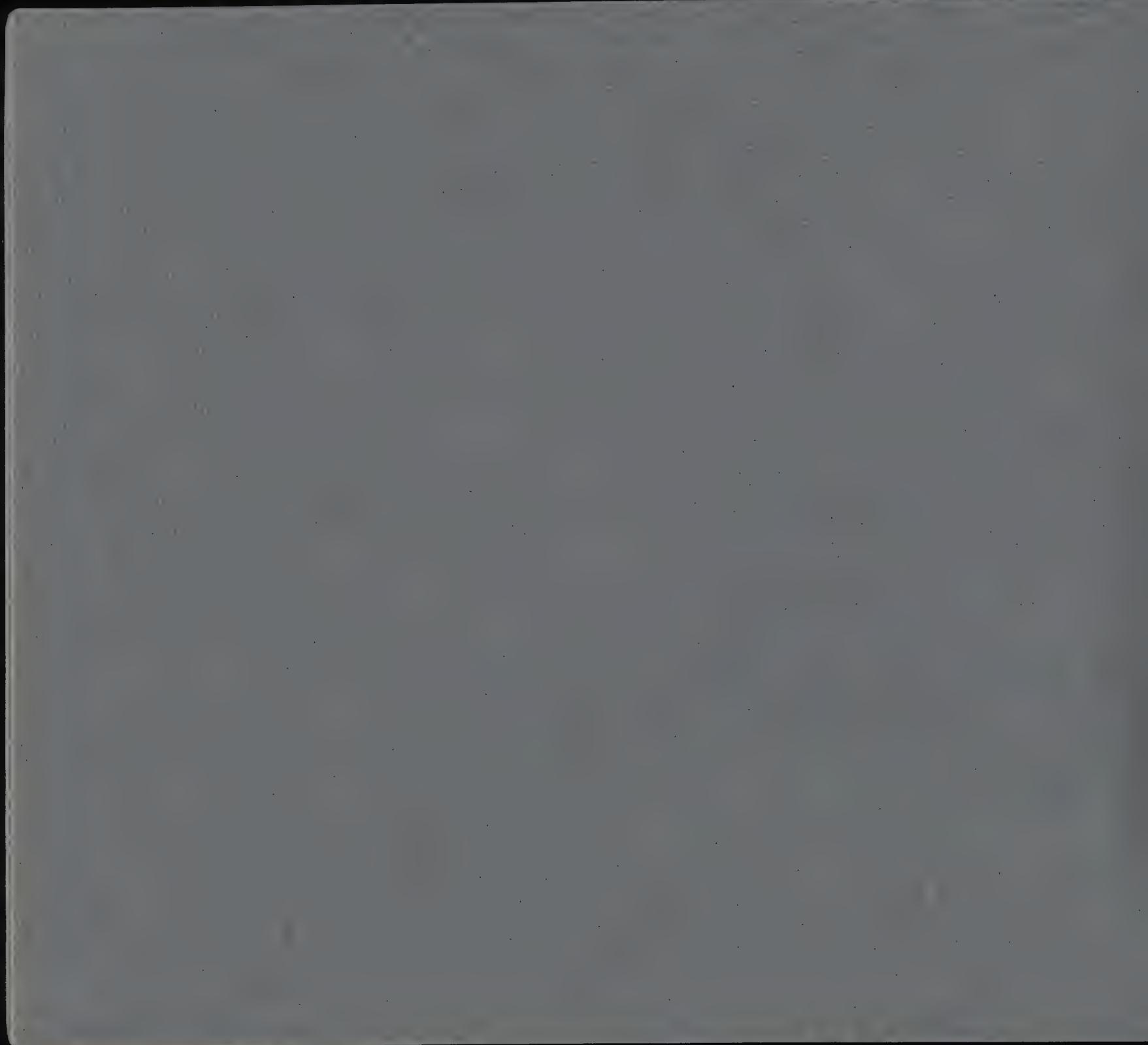
1980.10.26

1980.10.26







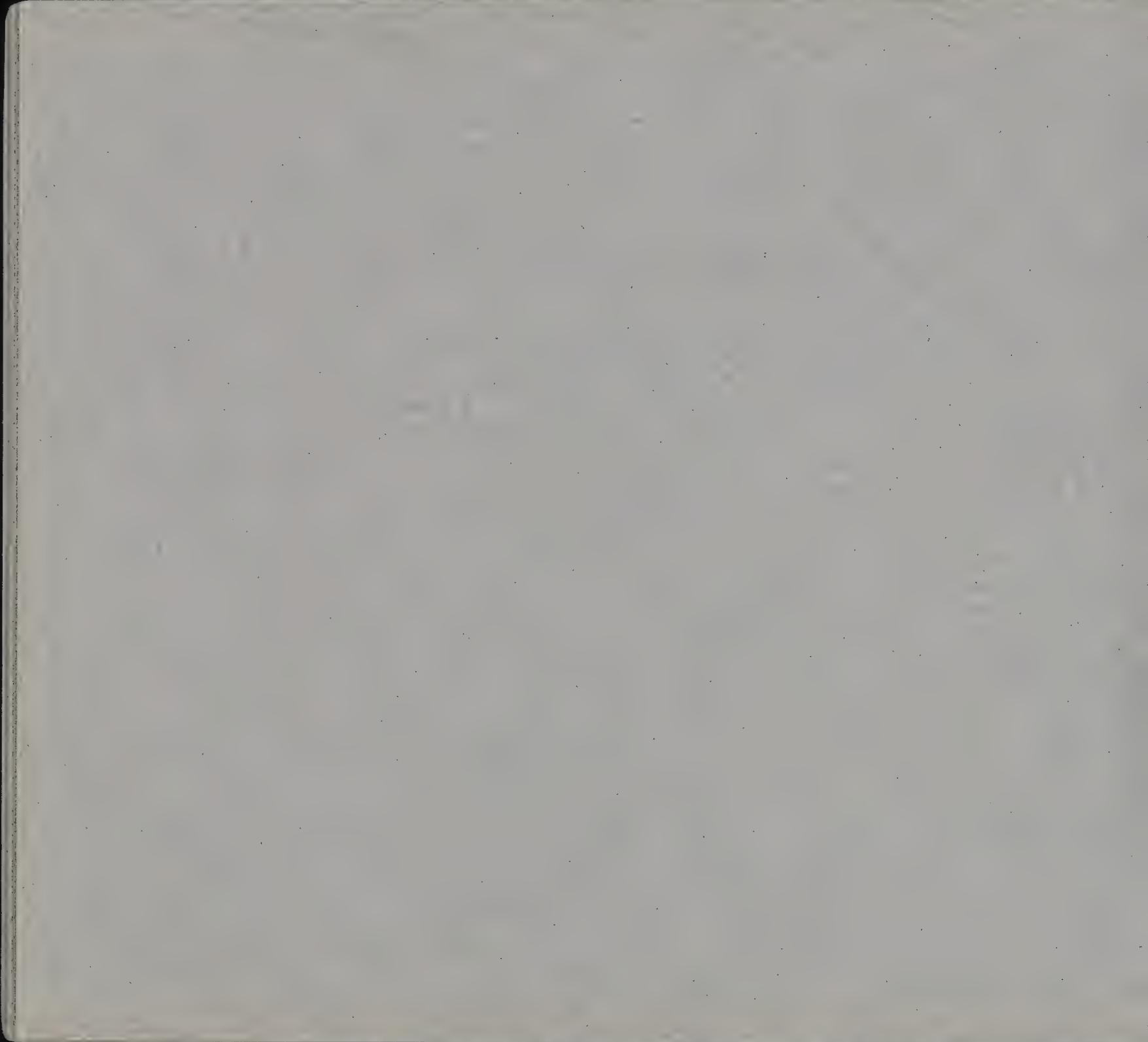


Wright's Tavern, Concord.

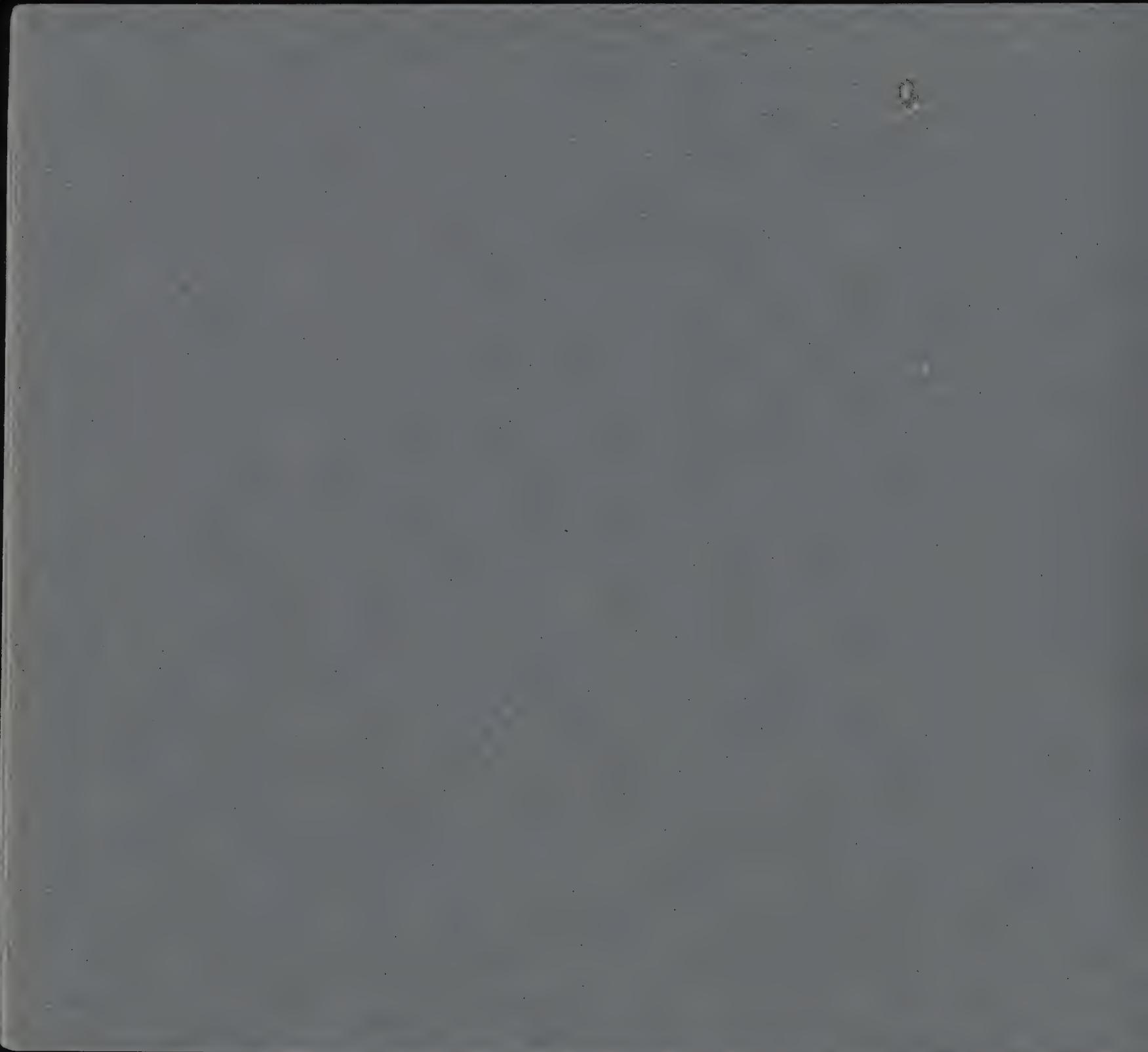
BUILT in the year 1747. Was the headquarters of the British April 19th, 1775. It looks now very much as it did then when Major Pitcairn went in for his morning toddy. As he stirred it, he said that he would stir the Yankee blood before night. But he was mistaken. The house is still used as a hotel. The original fireplace is in use at the present time.

Hayward House.

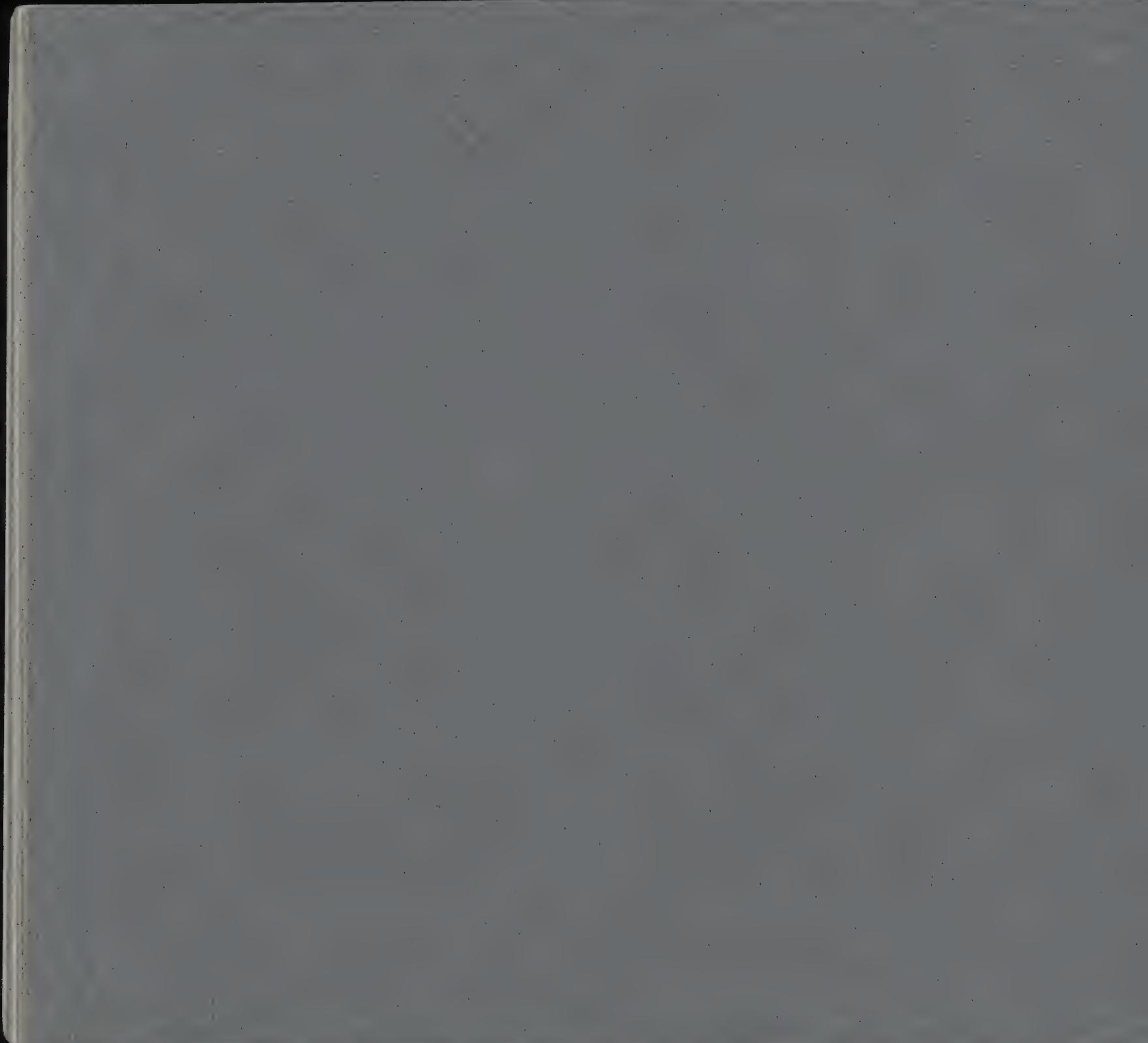
Said to be the oldest house in Concord. The women assembled here before the fight at Concord Bridge, and moulded bullets for the Americans.







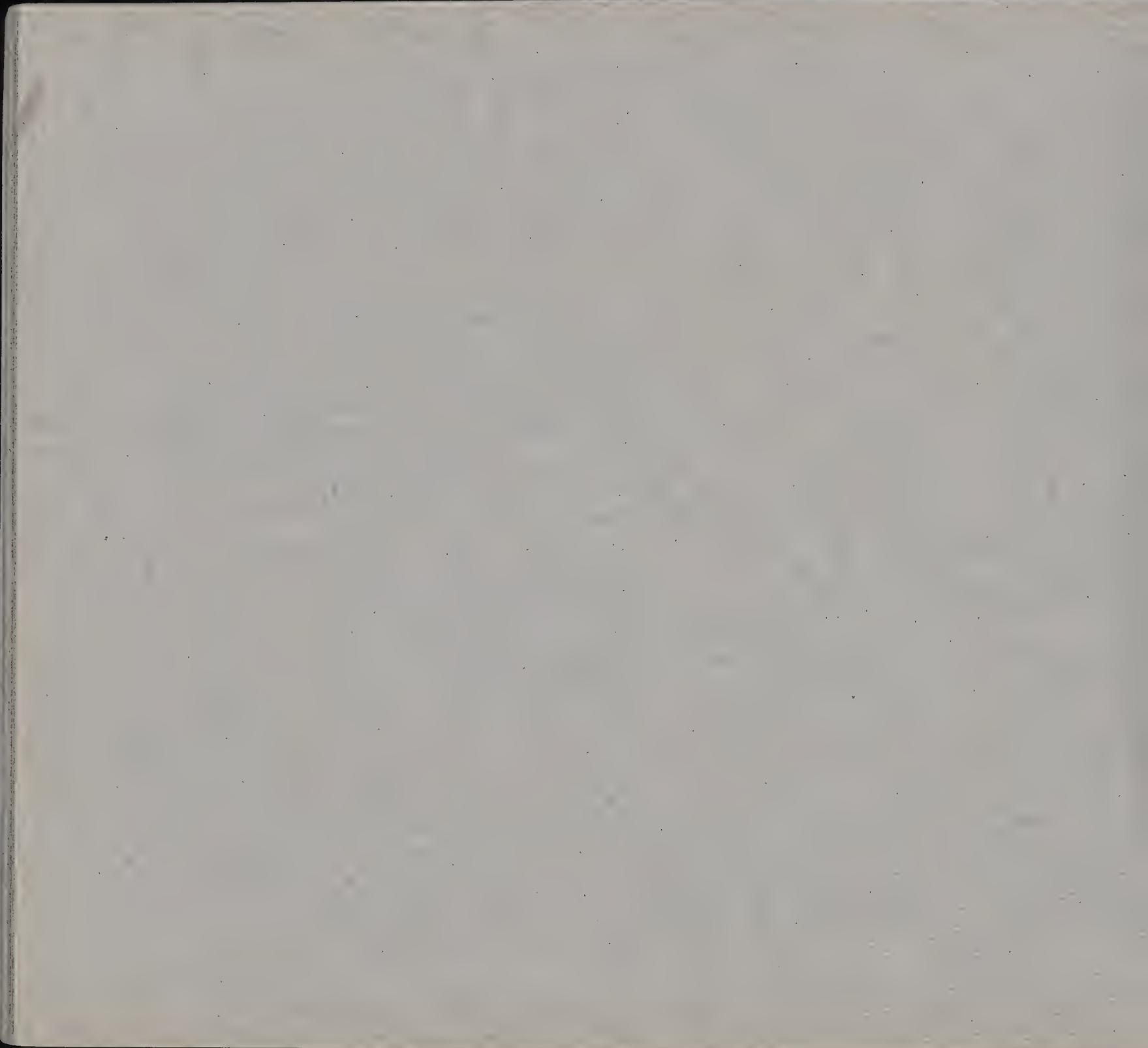




The Old Manse.

STANDS a little back from the road and overlooks the Concord battle ground. It was built in 1765. At the time of the fight it was occupied by Rev. William Emerson, grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mrs. Emerson was an eye-witness of the battle from the upper window on the north side of the house. Hawthorne at one time lived here, and it is his "Mosses from the Old Manse" that has made it of such literary and historic interest.

The window where Mrs. Emerson stood.











The Battle Ground.

IN the foreground is the monument which marks the position occupied by the British troops. It was erected in 1836 and is inscribed as follows:

Here

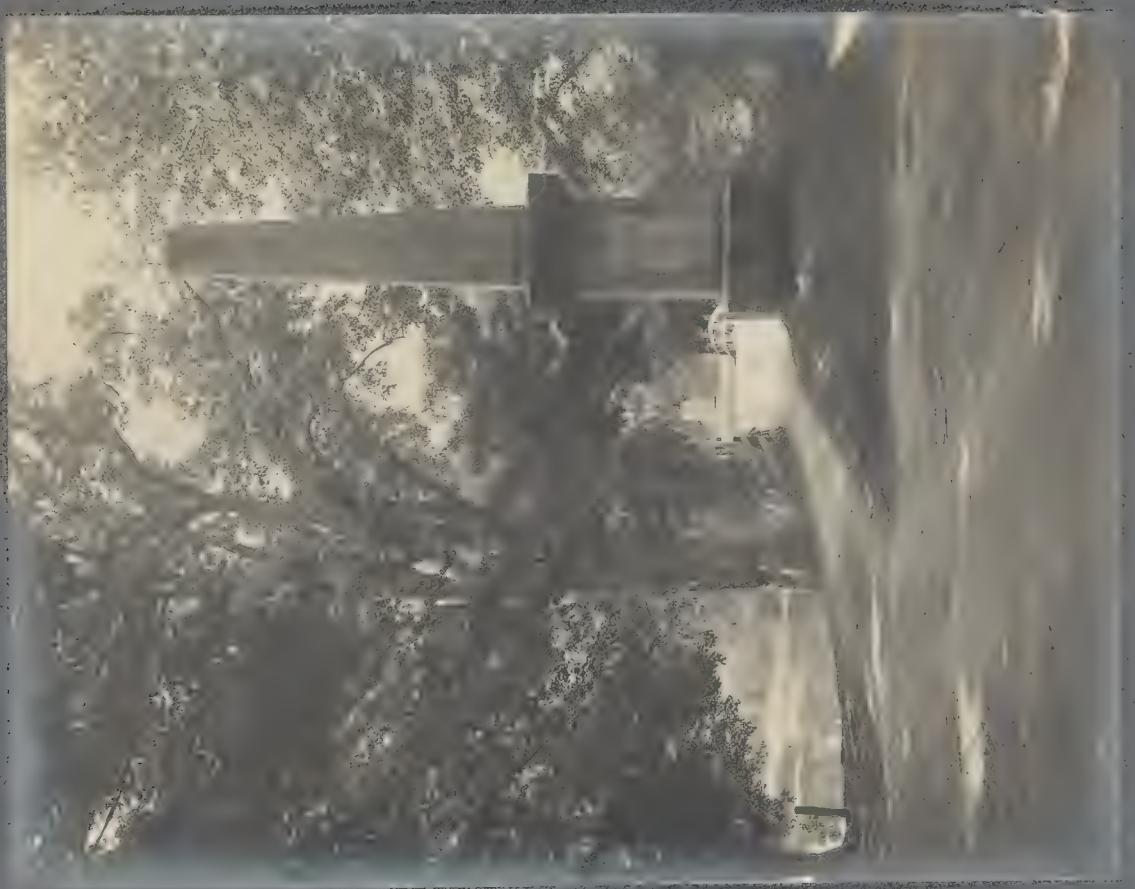
on the 19th of April, 1775,
was made the first forcible resistance to
British Aggression.

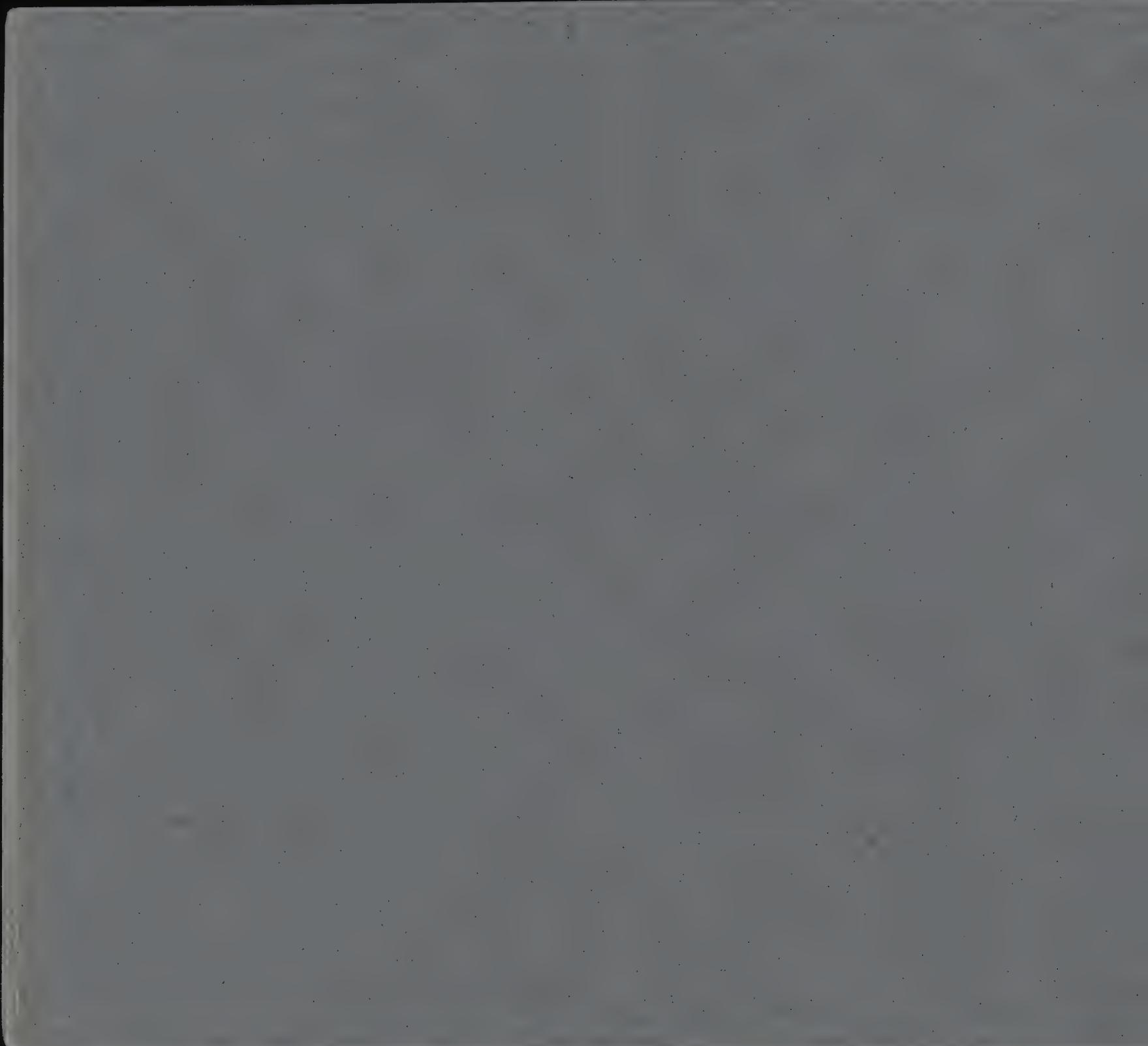
On the opposite bank stood the American militia,
here stood the invading army.

And on this spot the first of the enemy fell
in the war of the Revolution,
which gave Independence to these United States.
In gratitude to God, and in the love of Freedom,
this monument was erected,

A. D. 1836.





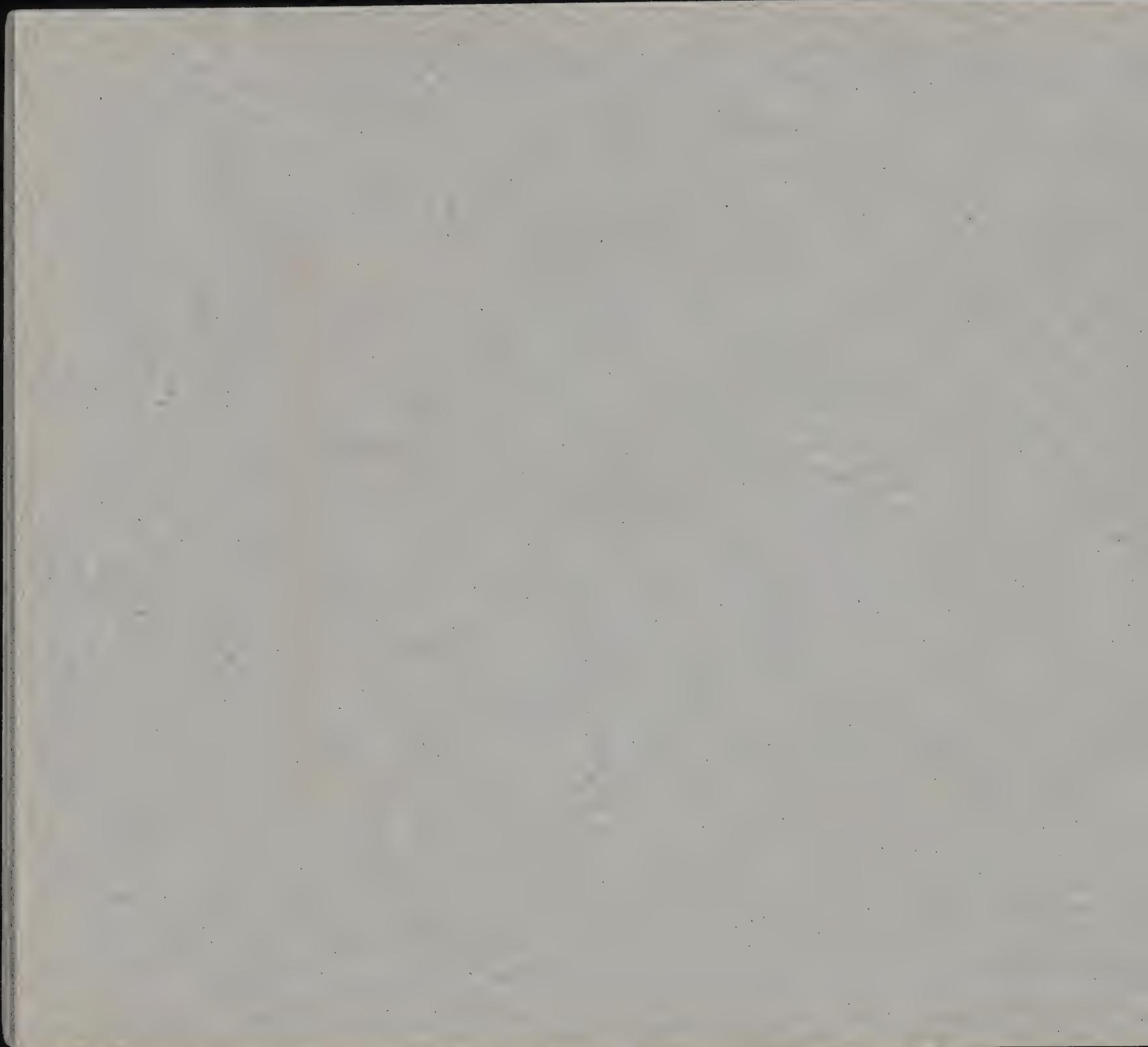


The Bridge and Minute Man.

THE bridge is not the old one, but spanning the same river and situated in the same place.

The Minute Man.

This monument marks the spot where the Americans formed on the early morning of April 19th, under command of Col. Barrett, to oppose the invaders, who were beginning to destroy the bridge. The Americans were fired upon by the British, when a full volley was returned by the patriots. Some of the invaders fell and the others retreated. The British were terribly smitten by the gathering minute men on their retreat towards Lexington. Shots came from behind fences, stone walls and trees. It was evident to the British that the whole country was aroused. The invaders must have perished or been captured had not reinforcements under Lord Percy met and relieved them near Lexington. After a short rest the whole body retreated and were terribly assailed along their line of march to Charlestown, narrowly escaping the

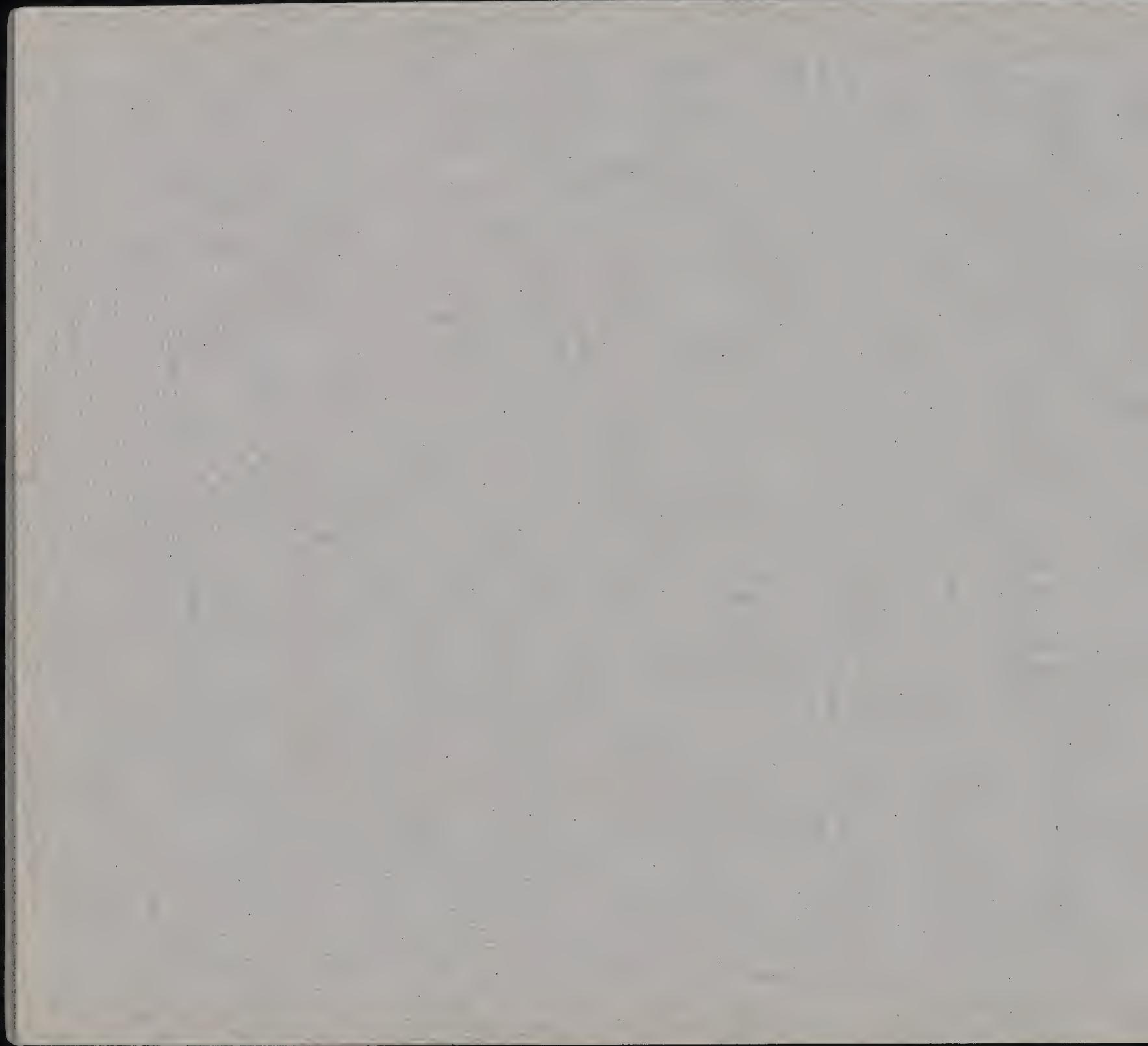




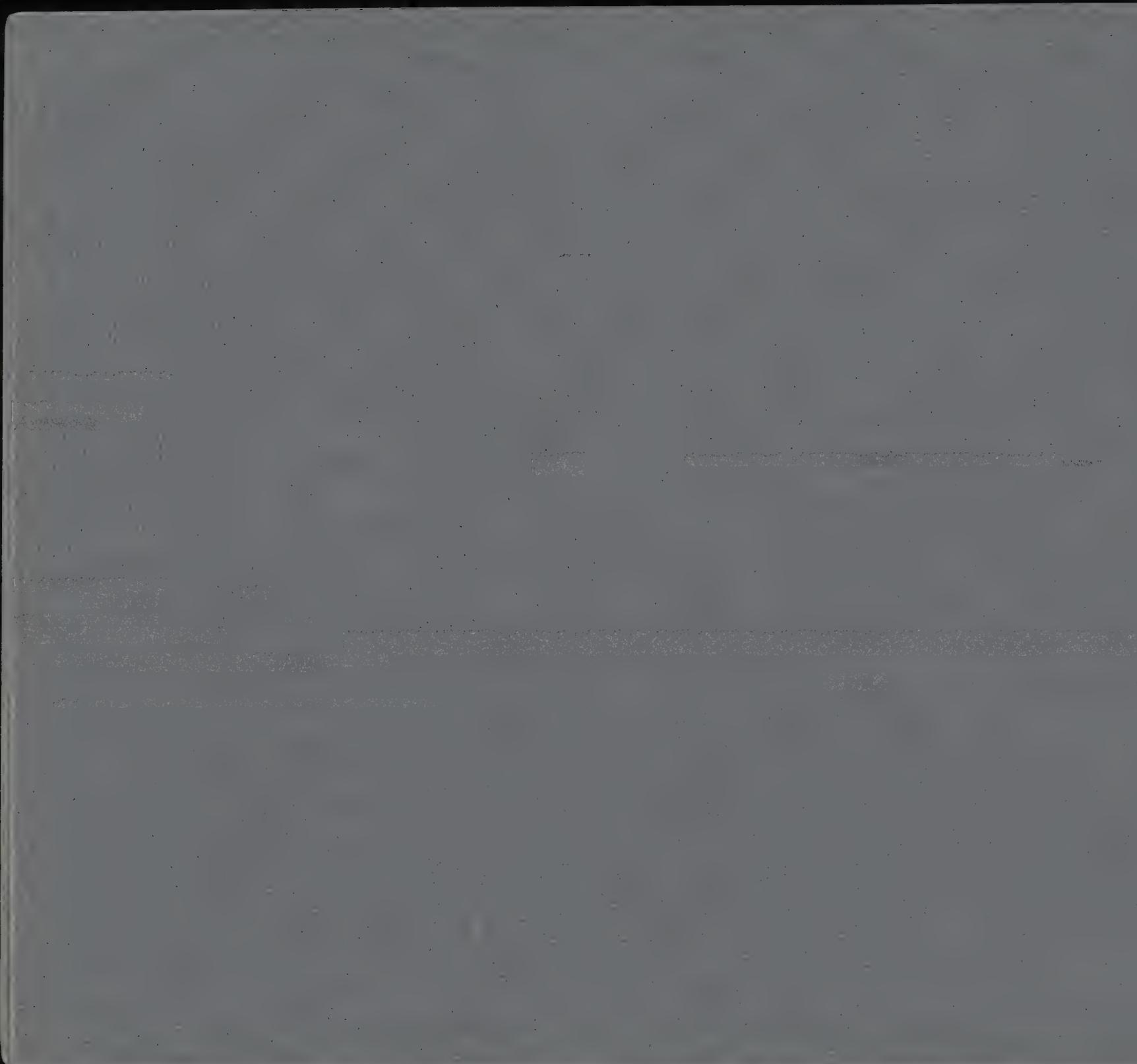


troops from Essex under Col. Pickering, marching to flank them. The monument was dedicated April 19, 1875, the one hundredth anniversary of the fight. The statue is the work of Daniel Chester French, who is a Concord boy, and who has now become so famous. The tablet is inscribed as follows:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood—
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled—
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."







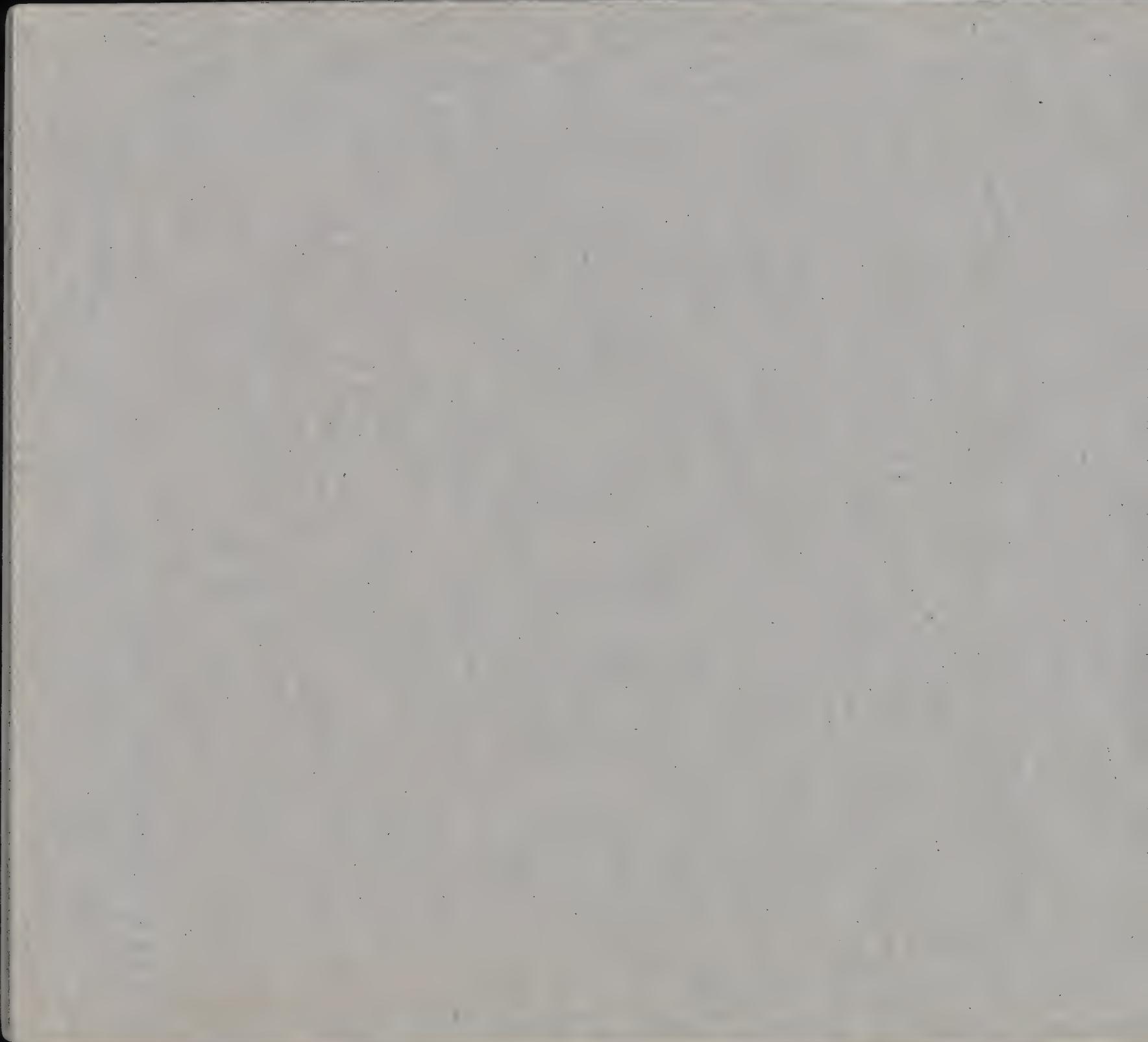
The Keyes House.

THE British in their retreat passed this house. Standing in the doorway of the ell of the house was a patriot, who made some remark to the marching troops, when one of them fired at him. The bullet missed the man and struck the house near the window. The hole can be seen to-day—a diamond shaped mark with the hole in the centre.

The door and bullet hole. Above the hole is a piece of the old North Bridge.

Merriam's Corner.

Here the British were attacked on the flank and driven under a hot fire to Charlestown. Under the guns of the war vessels they rested that night and passed over to Boston the next morning. During the expedition the British loss was in killed and wounded 273 men; the Americans, 103.



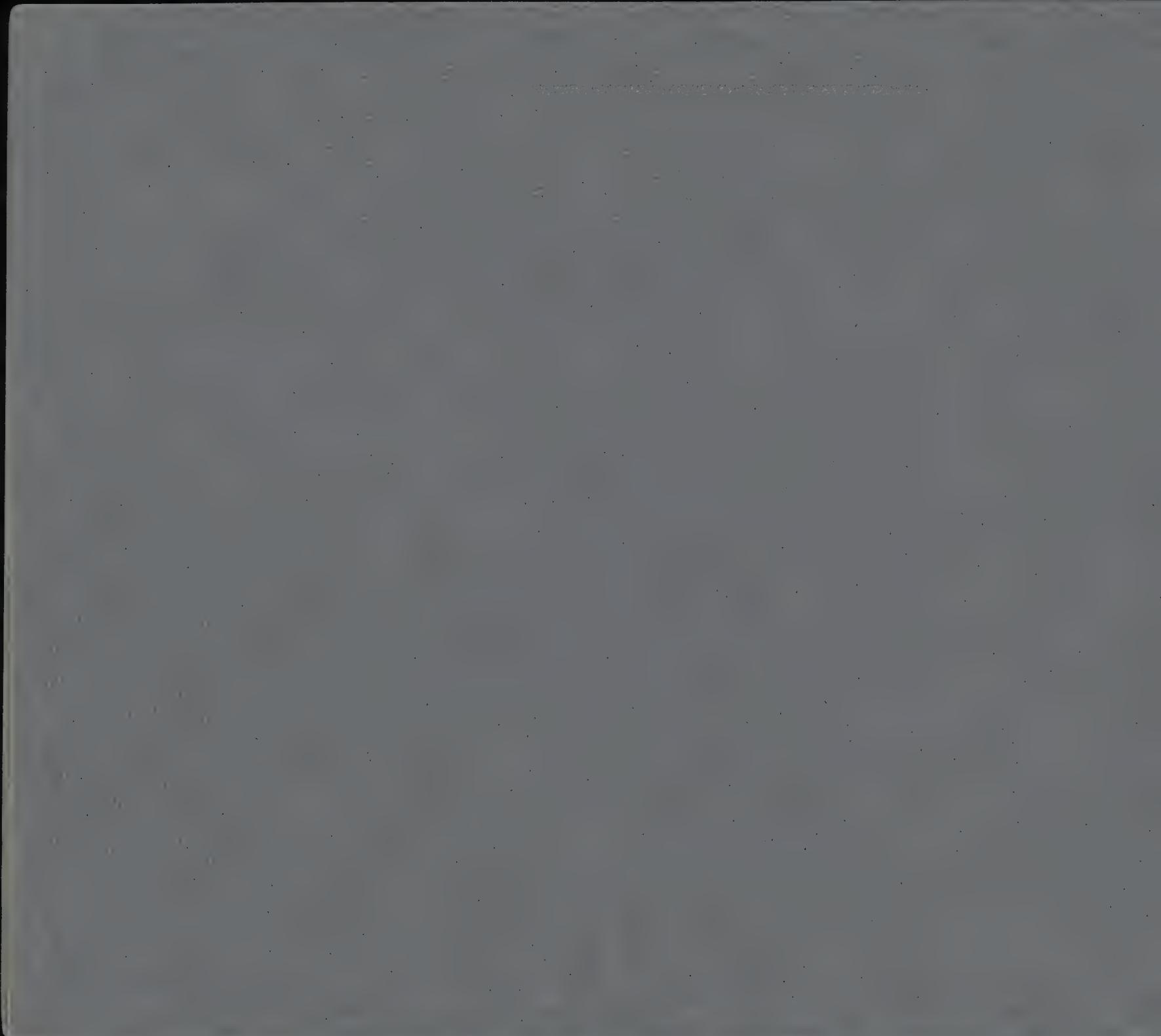












How To Get There.

LEXINGTON and Concord can be reached from Boston by steam cars from the North Union Station—is about 55 minutes' ride, fare 40 cents—or by trolley cars from the Subway. Take Arlington Heights car, change there for Lexington and Concord. Car passes Lexington Common and stopping in Monument Square, Concord, near the Wright Tavern. Ride from Boston about two hours; fare to Lexington 10 cents, to Concord 20 cents.

Negatives and prints by Arthur Hooper, 100 Federal St., Boston.

For copies of this book apply to the above address.

1547-989



